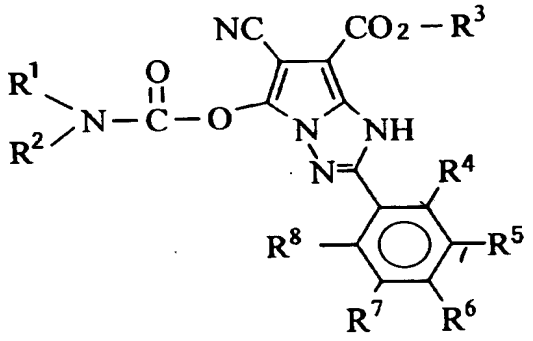
WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. A silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material containing a cyan coupler represented by the following formula (I):

formula (I)



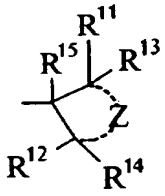
wherein R^1 and R^2 each independently represent an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group, or R^1 and R^2 may bond together to form a 5- or 6-membered nitrogen-containing heterocycle; R^3 represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group or an alkenyl group; R^5 represents an alkyl group or an aryl group; and R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent, with the proviso that at least one of R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 represents a substituent, and that two groups of R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8, which adjoin each other, do not bond together to form any ring.

2. The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein R^5 in formula (I) is a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

3. The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substituent represented by at least one of R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 in formula (I) is an alkyl group, an aryl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amino group, a carbonamido group or a sulfonamido group.

4. The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein R^3 in formula (I) is a group represented by the following formula (II):

formula (II)



wherein, in formula (II), R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, or an alkenyl group; R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, or an

alkenyl group; and Z represents carbon atoms necessary to form a 5- to 8-membered ring, which ring may be substituted and may be a saturated or unsaturated ring.

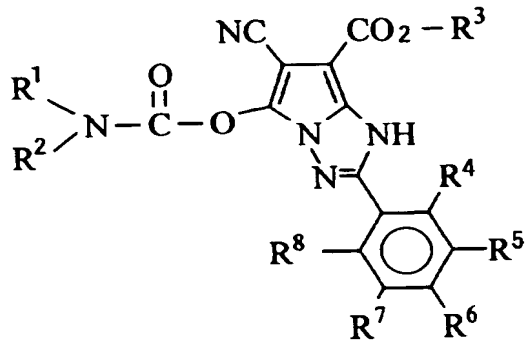
5. The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cyan coupler is contained in an amount of 1×10^{-3} mole to 1 mole, per mole of silver halide in the same layer.

6. The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, further containing a phenol or naphthol cyan coupler.

7. The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material as claimed in claim 1, further containing an ultraviolet ray-absorbing agent having a triazine skeleton.

8. A pyrrolotriazole compound represented by the following formula (I):

formula (I)



wherein R^1 and R^2 each independently represent an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aryl group, or a heterocyclic group, or R^1 and R^2 may bond together to form a 5- or 6-membered nitrogen-containing heterocycle; R^3 represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group or an alkenyl group; R^5 represents an alkyl group or an aryl group; and R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent, with the proviso that at least one of R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 represents a substituent, and that two groups of R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8, which adjoin each other, do not bond together to form any ring.

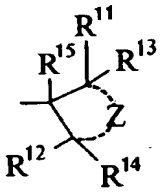
9. The pyrrolotriazole compound as claimed in claim 8, wherein R^5 in formula (I) is a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

10. The pyrrolotriazole compound as claimed in claim 8, wherein the substituent represented by at least

one of R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 in formula (I) is an alkyl group, an aryl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amino group, a carbonamido group or a sulfonamido group.

11. The pyrrolotriazole compound as claimed in claim 8, wherein R^3 in formula (I) is a group represented by the following formula (II):

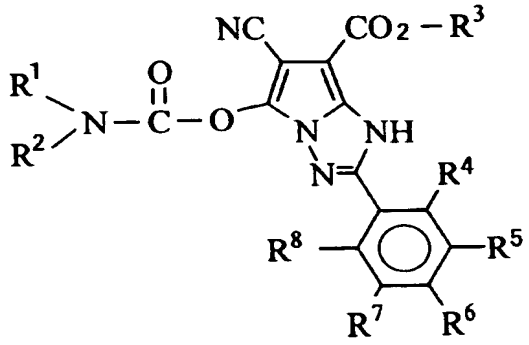
formula (II)



wherein, in formula (II), R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, or an alkenyl group; R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, or an alkenyl group; and Z represents carbon atoms necessary to form a 5- to 8-membered ring, which ring may be substituted and may be a saturated or unsaturated ring.

12. A dye-forming compound represented by the following formula (I):

formula (I)



wherein R^1 and R^2 each independently represent an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aryl group, or a heterocyclic group, or R^1 and R^2 may bond together to form a 5- or 6-membered nitrogen-containing heterocycle; R^3 represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group or an alkenyl group; R^5 represents an alkyl group or an aryl group; and R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent, with the proviso that at least one of R^4, R^6, R^7 and R^8 represents a substituent, and that two groups of R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8, which adjoin each other, do not bond together to form any ring.

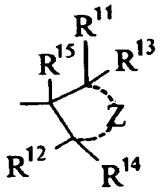
13. The dye-forming compound as claimed in claim 12, wherein R^5 in formula (I) is a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

14. The dye-forming compound as claimed in claim 12, wherein the substituent represented by at least one of R^4,

R^6, R^7 and R^8 in formula (I) is an alkyl group, an aryl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amino group, a carbonamido group or a sulfonamido group.

15. The dye-forming compound as claimed in claim 12, wherein R^3 in formula (I) is a group represented by the following formula (II):

formula (II)



wherein, in formula (II), R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, or an alkenyl group; R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, or an alkenyl group; and Z represents carbon atoms necessary to form a 5- to 8-membered ring, which ring may be substituted and may be a saturated or unsaturated ring.